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FROM FIELD AND STUDY

An adult food plant of *Ethon breve* (Colcoptera: Buprestidae).—On September 23, 1979 while walking in bushland in an adjacent allotment opposite the W.A. Dept. of Agriculture, South Perth, 1 found, on one flower of *Patronnic* accidentation P. Pr. on individual of the inwal bottla flower of *Patersonia occidentalis* R.Br., an individual of the jewel beetle *Ethon breve* Carter, feeding on a petal, but the insect eluded capture. 110 flowers of numerous *P. occidentalis* plants were elosely examined during 1120 to 1420 hours, but only four beetles were observed on the flowers, all of which were collected. 46 flowers (42% of those examined) had feeding damage to the petale. The servel parts (i.e. style and stamens) had feeding damage to the petals. The sexual parts (i.e. style and stamens) of 5 flowers had been eaten. Since numbers of E, breve appeared low at the time, it is doubtful whether all feeding damage was attributable to this beetle. I also found a grasshopper (Tettigoniidae) chewing a petal of a flower. It is possible that grasshoppers are the main insects responsible for the feeding damage observed. Ethon is a small genus of beetles re-stricted to Australia. Carter (Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 48, 1923: 159-176) noted adults of Ethon species from around Sydney fed on Dillwynia and Pultenaea (Fabaceae). It is thus interesting to note E. breve feeding on a species of the Iridaceae (a monocotyledonous family).

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Further Notes on Mistletoes from the Murchison Area, W.A.-The undetermined mistletoe mentioned in my previous article (West. Aust. Nat., 14, 1979: 160-161) has been identified by Mr. A. S. George (W.A. Herbarium) as Amyena sanguineum (F. Muell.) Dans. Barlow, (Aust. J. Bot., 14, 1966: 421-499) states that this is a widespread species in northern Australia "from North West Cape to north-east Queensland in open forests and is predominantly parasitie on *Eucalyptus* spp., rarely on *Melaleuca* spp. and a few other hosts." The following Western Australian eucalypts have been recorded as hosts for A. sanguineum (based on collections in the W.A. Herbarium, Perth)—Eucalyptus argillacea, E. camaldulensis, E. terminalis and E. tetradonta. My collection from E. microtheca adds a further host record.

On April 14, 1979, Amyema gibberuhum (Tate) Dans. was collected